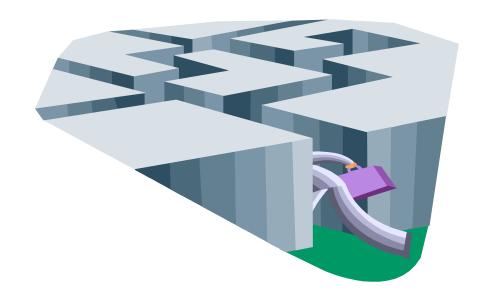
# Electric Bills What they tell you!

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Institute for Public Service
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# Every trip has a beginning

With Electrical Energy
 Management it begins
 with your current
 electric bill.

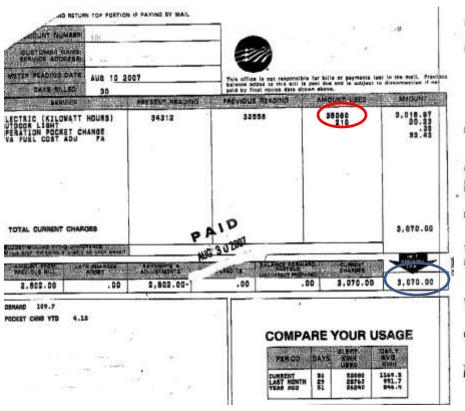


### **Electric Bill Information**

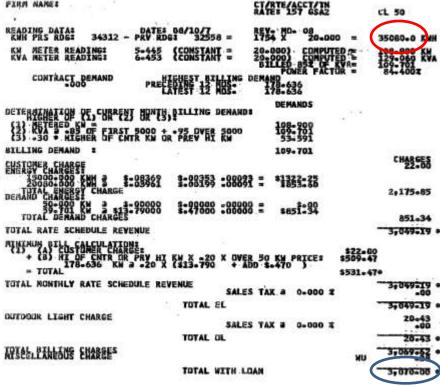
- Simple Bill
  - Minimal Information
  - Perhaps only Dollar Amounts
- Complex Billing Statement
  - Details of Money
    - Current charges or minimum charges
  - Details of Electrical Usage
    - Energy Used- kWh
    - Rate it was used- kW- Demand
    - Way it was used- kW/kVA-Power Factor

# Sample Statements

#### **Simple Bill**



#### **Detailed Statement**



# First Challenge

- Find the Local Power Company representative who can thoroughly explain the detailed statement
  - Front line Customer Service have a "script"
  - Highly Technical Culture
  - Many terms, abbreviations, and acronyms
  - Person who knows the details may not be customer service oriented

<b>Detailed Statement</b>	FIRM NAME:	CT/RTE/ACCT/TN RATE: 157 GSA2	cL 50
	READING DATA: DATE: 08/10/7 KWH PRS RD6: 34312 - PRV RD6: 32558 =	REV. MD- 08 1754 X 20-000 =	35080•0 KWH
	KW METER READING: 5-445 (CONSTANT = KVA METER READING: 6-453 (CONSTANT =	20-000) COMPUTED =	108-900 KW 129-060 KVA
Meter Readings in kWh	CONTRACT DEMAND PRECEDING 12 MIST	POMER FACTOR =	84-400z
Note Constant	LATEST 12 NOS.	178.636	
Demand Reading in kW	DETERMINATION OF CHRENT HONTH BILLING DEMANE	DEMANDS	
#1 Demand Reading in kVA	(1) HETERED KW = (2) KVA 3 -88 OF FIRST 5000 + -95 OVER 5000	108-900	
#2 Demand billed @ 85% of kVA	(3) -30 + HIGHER OF CHTR KN OR PREV HI KN	53-591	
Power Factor is 84.4%	BILLING DEMAND :	109-701	CHARGES 22.00
~Contract Demand	ENERGY CHARGES: 15000-000 KWH 2 \$-08369 \$-00353 -0009 20080-000 KWH 2 \$-03961 \$-00199 -0009	03 = \$1322.25 01 = \$853.60	2200
Highest Billing Demand (12 months)	20080-000 KMH a \$-03961 \$-08199 -0009 TDTAL ENERGY CHARGE DEMAND CHARGES	1 = \$853+60	2,175.85
#3 Demand 30% , highest 12 mo. Dmd	50-000 KW 3 3-00000 \$-00000 -0000	00 = \$651-34	1988/12/20
Demand Billed on 109.7 kW	TOTAL RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE		851-34
Customer Charge	MINIMUN SILL CALCULATION:		3,07,02,
Energy Costs	+ (B) HI OF CHIR OR PRY HI KW X =20 X DVE	R 50 KW PRICE: \$509.	
1 <sup>st</sup> 15,000 kWH + FCA	= TUTAL	\$531.	47*
1 15,000 KITTI TOK	TOYAL MONTHLY DATE COUCHING DEVENIE		Committee of the Party of the P

1<sup>st</sup> 15,000 kWH + FCA Remaining 20080 kWH

**Demand Charges** 

1<sup>st</sup> 50 kW no charge Remaining 59.7 kW +

Minimum Demand

TOTAL MONTHLY RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE

SALES TAX & 0.000 % 3,049-19 \*

TOTAL EL

DUTDOUR LIGHT CHARGE

SALES TAX & 0.000 % 20-43 \*

TOTAL UL

TOTAL BILLING CHARGES

AUSCELLANEOUS CHARGE

TOTAL WITH LOAN

3,049-19 \*

20-43 \*

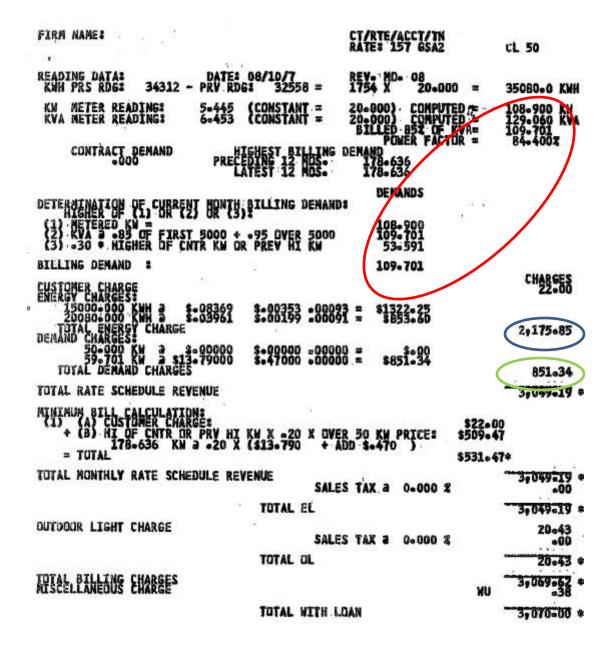
3,069-62 \*

3,069-62 \*

3,070-00 \*

# Saving Money

- 1. Use less kWH
- 2. Keep Power Factor >85%
- 3. Minimize Demand Charges



## Use Less Energy or kWh

- Turn stuff OFF!
  - Don't over aerate
  - Do not discharge Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)
    - If you Nitrify, Denitrify Effluent and Sludge or Biosolids
  - Lots of other actions
    - Improve efficiency and reduce waste
- Generate your own kWh

#### **Power Factor Penalties**

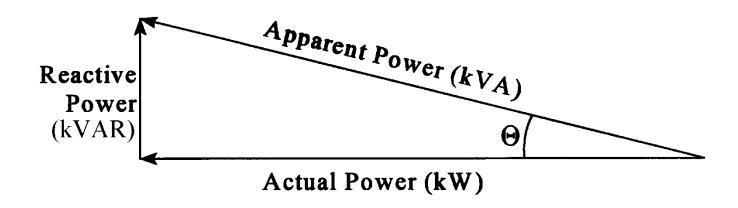
#### Reactive Energy Management

- Keep Power Factor above 85%
- Distributors generally will help you
- Reduce inductive load
  - Inductive motors, ballasts, arc welders, transformers, loads with wound coils, idling or lightly loaded motors
  - Add capacitors- whole plant or single motor
- Improves electrical efficiency of the system

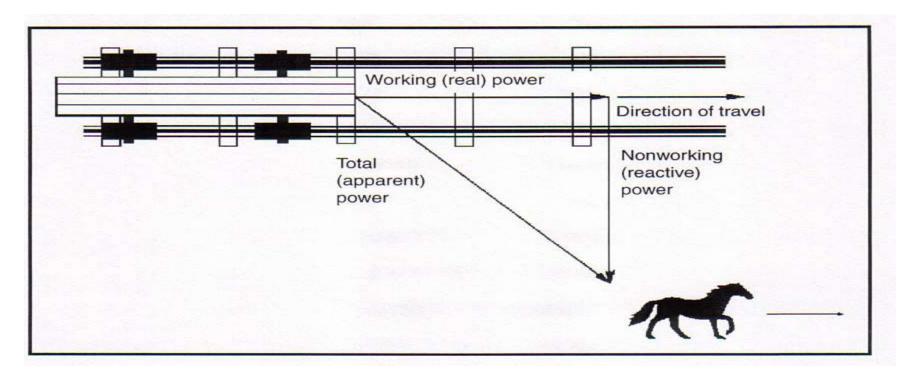
# Power Factor Triangle

Actual Power (kW)

Resistive Load (light bulb)



Inductive Load (motor)



Power required to move the railcar down the track is the working (real) power

The effort of the horse is the total (apparent) power

The car will not move sideways; not all of the horses effort is used to move the car down the track

The sideways pull of the horse is wasted effort, nonworking (reactive) power.

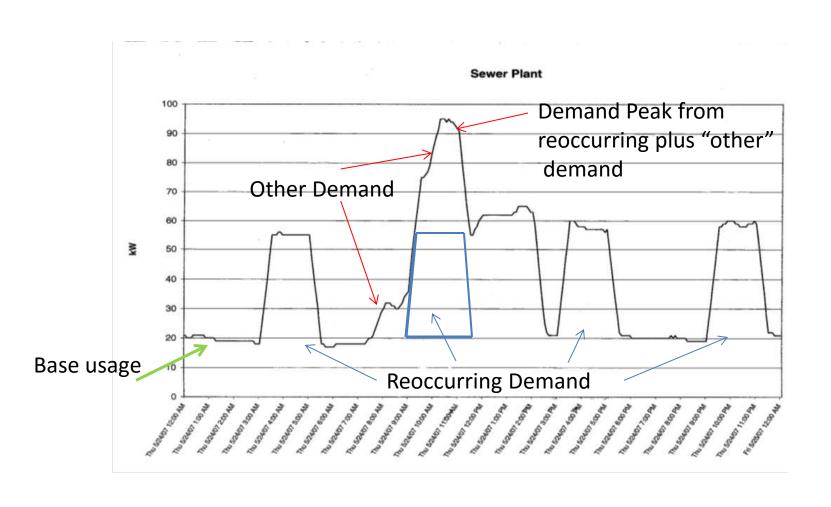
#### **Power Factor**

- Idling or lightly loaded motors
  - Screw Lift Pumps
  - Some Blowers, near empty digester
- Adjustable Speed Drives- at low speeds some types have very low Power Factor, (70%)
  - Three types: variable voltage inverter, current source inverter, & pulse width modulation
  - VVI & CSI drives have lower Power Factor at low speed but are marginally more efficient at low speed and less costly to purchase than the PWM drive

## Reduce Demand Charges

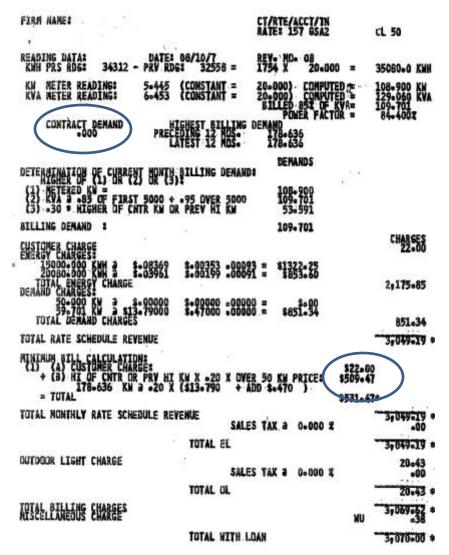
- Know Thy Demand
- Demand Curve, Graph, Chart
- Reduce Demand Peaks that set the kW peaks from which charges are assessed.
- Keep it FLAT, keep it Short

# **Example Demand Graph**



# **Contract Charges**

- Contract Charges
  - Know and understand any contract minimum charges, probable from construction charges
- Minimum Demand
  - Annual Peak Demand



#### **Electric Bill Information**

- Energy usage kWh
- Rate of usage
  - Demand
  - -kW
- How its used
  - Power Factor shows inductive or capacitive load
- Contract Minimums



# Other Types of Charges or Rates

- On/Off Peak Rates
  - Energy- kWh
  - Demand- kW
- Seasonal Rates
- Transmission
- Distribution
  - Delivery Charge
  - Administration Charge
  - Transition Adjustment
  - Bill Credit
  - System Benefit Charge
  - Revenue Decoupling
  - State Assessments

- Other Rates
  - Baseline Utilization
  - Income Qualifications
  - Medical Discounts
  - Residential: Peak/Off Peak
  - Residential: Weekday/end
- Electric Vehicle Options
- Generation sellback rates

# Questions or Comments

